

# The RICHMOND PLANET

VOLUME XXVI, NO. 35.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

## THE TENTH CAVALRY HERE.

### Spectacular Scenes in N. Y.

#### Cheered All Along the Line.

WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE APPLAUD UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTERS.  
ON TO VERMONT.

#### Eleven Troops of the Fighting 10th Here From Manila.

The Tenth Cavalry, or at least eleven troops of it, numbering 634 stalwart black men and fifty white officers, got home from the Philippines yesterday after two years and four months service at Fort William McKinley, six miles from Manila. The negroes of the city have planned a big time for the cavalrymen today, a parade, luncheon at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and entertainment at Sulzer's Harlem River Park in the evening. Tomorrow the Tenth moves up to Vermont to garrison Fort Ethan Allen. The men left their horses in the Philippines and new nags will be assigned to them at Ethan Allen.

There were at least 500 negroes at the foot of Wall street yesterday at 1 P. M. when the army transport Kilpatrick came up the East River and turned into dock. The bow of the transport was packed with the joyful black soldiers who recognized relatives and friends they hadn't seen for more than two years. As soon as the Kilpatrick's gangplank was dropped the wives and friends of the negro cavalrymen were permitted to go aboard and there was a great to do for the next hour or so.

The soldiers had been paid off at Quarantine in the morning by Paymaster Captain Jarvis of the Fourth Infantry, who boarded the Kilpatrick with satchels containing more than \$75,000. Every enlisted man got about \$50, two months pay. Not a few of the cavalrymen were met by their wives, who promptly took possession of a good share of the money, realizing perhaps the danger of permitting their men to run loose with \$50 in real United States money after having been away from New York for two years and more. Others who had no wives to greet them turned half of their pay over to the quartermaster of the Kilpatrick to hold for them until it was time to leave the fascinations of Manhattan.

Not much had been heard from the Tenth Cavalry while it was on duty in the Philippines, principally because it had no fighting to do. Its business was to keep house for Uncle Samuel at the biggest fort in the Philippines, William McKinley, at El Mal, six miles out of Manila, to keep itself polished up in drills and to be ready for fuctions. The service over there differed very little from what it would have been at any sizable post in the United States. The enlisted men liked it and the white officers found it pleasant except for the heat. They were all mighty glad to get home though.

The Tenth came back polo champions of the United States Army, at least they claim the honor, and they liked about everything that stacked up against them in the Philippines. They are strapping big men, nearly all of them, but lean and hard and trained down to muscle and bone. As soon as they scattered over the streets yesterday they attracted a good deal of praise because of their fine soldierly bearing. They weren't too big to handle the regiment's polo ponies with such skill and dexterity as to grab off every polo cup they rode for.

The Tenth was there, too, when it came to playing baseball. It took second place in the Post League at Fort William McKinley in 1908 and it won second place in the Luzon baseball tournament held at Manila in 1908. It was the same with field sports and all round athletic competitions. The regiment can show a 100 yards dash man who is good for 10 1-2 seconds, a fast half miler and any number of distance runners and weight experts. The Tenth has always been good at following the ball. There was a hard game played at Las Guasimas back in 1898 for the championship of Cuba. Some people may remember that the black men of the Tenth ran up a big score that day, bigger than the Rough Riders.

Ever since it was organized, back in 1866, and made a part of the

#### Drops Dead in Store.

Mrs. N. L. Tinsley, a seamstress employed in the store of Miller and Rhoads, died suddenly in the store yesterday morning from congestion of the lungs. She had just registered at the time clock, in the Sixth Street entrance when she fell to the floor. Drs. Bagby and Matthews were called, but when they arrived Mrs. Tinsley was breathing her last. Coroner Taylor was later called and he decided that death was due to natural causes, and turned the body over to an undertaker.

Mrs. Tinsley, who lived at 407 N. First Street had been employed at Miller and Rhoads for three years. She is survived by her daughter, Miss Virginia Tinsley, who is employed in the same place, and by a brother and sister, who live in New York and Brooklyn, respectively.

—Times-Dispatch, July 28, 1909.

#### White Man Stabs His Wife.

Mrs. Jennie Seigel, white, of 1908 East Main Street, was assaulted by her husband with an ice pick shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was badly injured. In the affray the woman was stabbed in the abdomen, in the neck and in the legs, just above the knees. Though the woman is seriously injured, it was stated last night that the wounds would not prove fatal.

The assault was the result, it is stated of a long standing quarrel. It seems that the husband and wife had been separated, and that he returned yesterday, either to effect a reconciliation or to get money. His wife protested that she had been supporting herself and six children, and that she would not allow him to live with her.

A warrant has been issued for Seigel's arrest, but he has not yet been apprehended. It is thought that he has left the city.

—Times-Dispatch, July 28, '09.

#### Colored Farmer First.

Macon, Ga., July 26.—Two Georgia farmers today marketed new crop cotton, J. W. Avera, selling a bale at Quitman and Deal Jackson, one at Albany. The latter is a colored farmer, and has held the "first bale" record for ten years. Jackson sold his first bale last year on July 17.

#### A Banker's Journal's Tribute. The New Building Work of the Afro-American President.

John Mitchell, Jr., colored, President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., has had a permit issued to build a four-story stone and brick building to be used as a bank, to cost not less than \$20,000. D. J. Farrar, colored, is named as the general contractor. White property owners attempted to stop the building, but in vain.

A white architect planned the building. In the face of the opposition to the Negro banking institution John Mitchell, Jr., colored, informed the building committee that he owned a number of other houses in the same section, and had rented them to white people. Two of these, he said, were opposite the Clay Street Methodist Church, and he intimated that he would build his bank on one of these premises if he were stopped from building at the point selected.

Mitchell claimed taxable value for his bank of \$35,000. He paid a tribute to the Richmond colored people declaring them to be better than those of any other section he had ever visited. Mitchell is regarded as a "Negro gentleman," if the South can use such a term. He has manners that are beyond criticism and has thus made for himself a highly respected position among both races.

—New York, N. Y. American Banker, July 24, 1909.

#### SENATOR IS ARRESTED.

Stone, of Missouri, Slaps a Waiter On Train.

Baltimore, Md., July 27.—"My name is William J. Stone, and I am United States senator from Missouri."

With a courtly bow, the statesman thus introduced himself to the lieutenant in charge at the central police station this evening. He had been arrested by a special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was unaware of the identity of his distinguished prisoner until this time. The senator was charged with slapping the face of Lawrence J. Brown, a colored waiter on a Pullman diner, who had been impudent and who accompanied the senator and other to the station house to prosecute.

As soon as he made himself known the lieutenant informed him that he was at liberty to use the assembly room in the station until a police commissioner could be reached and authority obtained to set the senator at liberty. The senator asked to be put in communication with Senator Rayner or Representative Gull, and

proceeded to write messages acquainting them with his predicament. He explained to the lieutenant that, as United States senator, he was immune from arrest unless the charge was felony, but presumed the officer was not aware of that fact.

#### FRIENDS NOT AT HOME.

Efforts were made to get Senator Rayner and Mr. Gull by telephone, but neither was at his home. A policeman, who had been sent for by Commissioner Whelie, was more successful, and instructions were at once issued to release the senator on his personal recognizance, for a hearing tomorrow.

While awaiting his discharge, the senator explained why he felt called upon to discipline the waiter. He said he had requested Brown to serve him with some food, and the negro kept him waiting for twenty minutes, meanwhile serving other guests. When he remonstrated and protested against such treatment, the waiter became surly and impudent, using language to which the senator was not accustomed, especially when it came from a negro. He stood it

as long as he could, until the darky became too offensive, and then he slapped his face.

In concluding his story, the senator said he would have got it worse in Missouri. The conductor appeared on the scene about this time and prevented further trouble. The darky insisted upon having the senator arrested, so when the train arrived here he was turned over to the special officer, whom he consented to accompany, the negro trailing on behind.

#### ASSAULT NEAR WILMINGTON.

After preferring the charge of assault, the latter departed. At the time of the assault, the train was near Wilmington, Del., the senator being on his way to Washington. He had gone to Philadelphia with his daughter and son-in-law, who had visited him in Washington, and were on their way to Chicago, via Buffalo and the lakes.

When the senator was informed that he was at liberty, he tendered his thanks for the consideration with which he had been treated, and left at once for Washington.

## I'LL FIGHT HIM.

SAYS JOHNSON.

Detroit, July 29.—Before leaving for the East, Jack Johnson, on hearing of Jim Jeffries posting his forfeit, notified James O'Leary, at Chicago, where he had posted \$10,000, to forward the same amount to the New York Journal, which amount will go as a side bet and forfeit to meet Jeffries in a fight to go from twenty rounds to a finish.

Johnson arrived in Battle Creek yesterday, and on hearing of Jeffries posting his forfeit, immediately made arrangements to have the forfeit covered. Johnson is very anxious to have Jeffries specify whether he is willing to let the ten thousand dollars go as a side bet.

The first offer for the Johnson-Jeffries match came in today through the Evening Journal. Nick Aprea, president of the Southern Athletic Club, came through with an offer of \$30,000 for the match, with a privilege of 70 per cent of the gross receipts. Aprea says that when the auto races are combined with the big fight in March, the pugilistic attraction will draw at least \$100,000.

Aprea says he has the ball park under contract, which will seat twenty thousand people. The promoter is banking on over thirty thousand colored people, who will begin to save money for their admission right now, if the match is clinched. During the last auto races twenty thousand people turned out to see them and the boxing game was flourishing in the South at the time.

It is the intention of Mr. Aprea to put on a carnival of attraction for the auto week, and possibly Battling Nelson and Bert Keyes. The limit of the boxing contests in Savannah is twenty-five rounds, and yesterday Promoter Aprea got the consent of the lightweight champion to box Keyes if the big fight was clinched between Jeffries and Johnson.

Mr. Aprea will post \$10,000 as a forfeit of good faith with the Evening Journal, or any reputable sporting man, two months before the contest.

Jeffries arrived on the Twentieth Century Limited yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and four hours later posted \$5,000 to meet Jack Johnson, the present recognized heavyweight champion of the world, in a fight for twenty to one hundred rounds.

Jeffries gave out a statement to the local press through his head valet and "pugilistic manager," Sam Berger, and appeared sincere as far as the forfeit is concerned. In the statement Jeffries says he will fight Johnson from twenty to a hundred rounds, and that he will leave bids open for the fight until he returns from Europe, within two months.

Jeff was in a reminiscent mood when found yesterday, and was feeling rather blue over the story from Toronto about a week ago to the effect that he would refuse to meet Johnson. He said:

"I always had intended to meet

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

#### \$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., June 24, '09. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A. S. A. E. A. A. and A., (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death-claim of Brother Peter Tinsley, who was a member of Capital Lodge, No. 81, of Richmond, Va.

Signed—W. I. Johnson, Assignee.

Witnesses: Edward H. Smith, S. S. Baker, D. D. G. C.

Mrs. Virginia Smith, wife of Capt. John G. Smith, is improving at her residence.

Sir John R. Cooper, of Valley Lodge, No. 73, K. of P., fractured his knee Friday morning July 20. He is resting quietly.

Mrs. R. Elnora Wesley is now able to leave her room.

Mrs. Randolph Williams and children are spending the summer with her sister Mrs. A. A. Graham, of Phoebus, Va.

He stood on his head, but he has a ticket to go with the Ebenezer Baptist Sunday School to West Point Aug. 11, 1909.

### JAMES JEFFRIES CHALLENGES JACK JOHNSON.



**The World's Champion is Willing--Will Fight Now, Winner to take All--Forfeit Posted in New York--Will Cover it at Once.**